(LIIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2657.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1797.

VIENNA, *September* 19.

THE unexpected return of count Maerfeldt, who has been here since the 17th, has made every hope of peace vaniſh. They ſpeak of nothing but war, and of a war carried on to the utmoſt extremity.

The Aulic Council of this department is in permanence, and the utmoſt activity pervades the arſenal.

The Executive Directory of France has ſent its ultimatum, which our court cannot, or will not, accept. Nothing is ſaid of its contents. This news has made a terrible ſenſation amongſt the inhabitants of all claſſes in this capital.

September 20.

The intelligence of a new revolution at Paris has cauſed a great ſenſation in our cabinet. Immediately after the news of it reached Udina, general Maerfeldt ſet out for this city, where he has arrived. The diſpatches he has brought with him contain the reſolutions of the preſent government at Paris, relative to peace. The French appear no longer to ſhew that compliance we had hoped.

The Auſtrian army in Italy has advanced on every ſide.

MILAN, *September* 15.

Buonaparte has received by ſeveral couriers from Paris, circumſtantial accounts of the late revolution there; and the ultimatum of the Directory relative to the negotiation.

PARIS, *September* 2.

Much talk has been made reſpecting the great quantities of Engliſh cloths which have lately been brought into the republic, from Pruſſia, Hamburg, Batavia, &c. The Directory has publiſhed a meſſage on the ſubject:—in which they inform, that they have authoriſed at Rouen the importation of 187,247 ells of blue cloth, for cloathing of the ſoldiers; 4,100 ells of blue cloth for regimentals, 11,500 ells ſcarlet for facings, &c. and 359,500 ells of blue ſerge and white ſhalloons for lining. All theſe articles were imported in execution of a contract concluded between the commiſſioner of the Executive Directory at Berlin; and citizen Treſcow, a Pruſſian merchant, who, on the ſecurity of the diamonds of the republic, depoſited with him, engaged to furniſh them, provided they were ſuffered to be imported free from duty.

At Havre, Rouen, and Dunkirk 220,000 ells, were alſo permitted to be imported from Germany, as alſo 3,251 pieces from Hamburg, and 132 bales from other places. "The impoſſibility," ſays the Directory, "of obtaining in France on credit, the neceſſary cloth for the moſt preſſing cloathing of the troops, and the opportunity which offered to procure it from abroad for effects which French merchants would not have accepted, and partly for bills, making part of the contribution of a German power, the payment of which was by no means certain, induced the Directory to ſanction theſe tranſactions, truly advantageous for the republic, and without which both the land and ſea forces would have been expoſed to the utmoſt want. The importation of theſe articles, free from duty, has not been attended with any loſs to the national treaſury, becauſe without this condition it would have been neceſſary to pay a much higher price, and the contractors, who received bills in payment, would never have agreed to advance the duty.

LONDON, *September* 25.

The Spaniards are making active preparations to beſiege Gibraltar, but the garriſon is in ſuch an excellent ſtate of defence, that the government is not in the leaſt fear from their hoſtile movements.

By the Liſbon mail, which arrived on Saturday, we received ſome letters, ſtating, that the principal part of the fleet under the command of admiral lord St. Vincent, is ſhortly expected to return to England, for the purpoſe of refitting, the recent treaty between France and Portugal prohibiting any more than ſix ſhips of war from taking ſhelter in the port of Liſbon at one time.

Italian and Spaniſh papers, down to the 23d ult. were received in town on Saturday, by the latter of which it appears, that according to the moſt recent intelligence from Cadiz, there was every appearance of the Britiſh fleet leaving the mouth of the harbour; an event indiſpenſably neceſſary before the ſetting in of the equinoctial winds.

AFFAIRS OF IRELAND.

The letters which we daily receive from Ireland, repreſent that country to be in a ſtate of hitherto unheard of wretchedneſs. Terror is the order of the day—all the horrors that deſolate France under Robeſpierre, dwindle away before the barbarities and cruelties which are exerciſed on ſome of the oppreſſed inhabitants of that country by the Carriers and Lebons who are now the ſcourges of Ireland.

Lord Moira is arrived there, and can atteſt the truth of our aſſertions. If his lordſhip does not immediately make ſome attempt to ſtop the effuſion of human blood, and the riots, outrages and robberies that now deluge and deveſtate this devoted country, we ſhall think him criminal in a very high degree. Far be it from us to impute to this nobleman any participation in the ſyſtem of plunder, robbery and murder that now prevails there; we only wiſh that he ſhould lend his aid to prevent the continuance of ſuch diabolical meaſures.

The following letters from Dublin will give ſome idea of the deplorable ſtate of the ſiſter kingdom:

Extract of a letter from Dublin, dated July 16.

"Great outrages are ſtill committed by the military in the unfortunate county of Weſtmeath, which has been more cruelly treated than any other in that province:—the villages of Meevore, Longwood, Kilavaly, and ſeveral others, in that county, have been burned to aſhes. Baltimore likewiſe, was condemned—but fortunately eſcaped, except one houſe, which I was informed was your's; but thank God! it was not. However, if the town eſcaped, the people did not; for laſt Friday, no leſs than three companies of foot, and as many of horſe, entered the town, without ever appriſing the people, and ſpared neither man, woman, nor child, who came in their way; ſome were killed on the ſpot, and others ſo deſperately wounded that they are ſince dead: thank God! our friends happily eſcaped, only T. P———, got a few blows with a muſket, and T. D———, had a bayonet run through his coat. No perſon now can travel through any part of the country without a paſs.

"I would not adviſe you to think of coming to this country until ſome change takes place; for I can aſſure you it is dangerous to live in it at this time."

Extract of another letter of a later date.

"In Ireland, at preſent, the ——— are let looſe upon the people, and encouraged to commit the moſt dreadful exceſſes. Innocent men are ſeized upon—torn from their wives and their children; and, without accuſation or trial, they are tranſported, to the utter ruin of themſelves and their families—many hundreds of houſes belonging to perſecuted people have lately been deſtroyed at the caprice or whim of an ignorant inflamed ———.

"But they do not ſtop at theſe exceſſes—they drag the inhabitants from their beds, ſeize them in the fields, or on the high roads, and, without any crime being proved, the military in numerous inſtances have compelled theſe victims to kneel down, and then ſhot them dead!

"The capricious pretences made for ſuch frequent and horrible murders, recall the memory of the wicked exceſſes committed under Tiberius and Caligula, or during the worſt of the Roman tyrannies, when, if men looked ſad, they were put to death for repining at the good fortune of the emperor—or, if cheerful, for rejoicing at the want of ſucceſs.

"In the country parts, the ——— take an account of the number of perſons in each family—they make nocturnal viſits; and, if a perſon more or leſs be found in a houſe than the number in their liſt, that is held a ſufficient reaſon for deſtroying the houſe!

"The ſon of a widow who had been 9 years abroad returned, and, with his firſt couſin, paid a viſit to his mother in the county of Kildare: this happy family were enjoying themſelves at ſupper when they entered:—they deſired to know who the two young men were?—the widow ſaid that one was her ſon, whom ſhe then ſaw for the firſt time for 9 years; the other her nephew:—the young men were not in their liſt; and for this her houſe was immediately deſtroyed, and the poor woman, from a ſtate of comfort and credit, was reduced to ruin!

"A miller who had a wild lad, a ſon, who ran away from him to Dublin, was viſited;—the ——— inquired for his ſon, he being on their liſt; the poor father ſaid, it little mattered where he was; that he was not under his influence, but had run away from him, he believed to Dublin. His houſe, for wanting one of the number of the liſt, was forthwith burned.

"If they purſue any perſons who endeavour to avoid them, they fire on them and kill them. Young or old, even children, do not eſcape theſe butchers.

"Many have been ſhot at their own doors, or taken to a convenient ſpot, ordered to kneel, and ſhot dead, at the mere will of the common ſoldiers! Among many others, a father and ſon of the name of Corrol—the unfortunate widow ſent to a printer to publiſh this cruelty, but the editor of the paper in Dublin dared not to inſert it, leſt the ſoldiers ſhould deſtroy his houſe: for, in order to prevent all publications of this kind, ſome printers have been fined, ſome confined, ſome both. The houſe where the Northern Star was printed, was twice demoliſhed, and their types deſtroyed, in broad day, and threatened with future deſtruction. The proprietors of that paper have been, in conſequence, forced to abandon their buſineſs, and give up a paper in great circulation. It is no wonder then, that there is no longer a preſs in Ireland which dares to publiſh murders, however atrocious; but they may fill their columns with accounts of the feaſts, mercy and loyalty of the men in power."

October 2.

The dey of Tripoli has actually declared war againſt Sweden, and three Swediſh ſhips have already been taken by Tripolitan cruiſers and carried into Tripoli.

The man whom miniſters employed to forge aſſignats, became, without any inſtructions, a forger of bank notes.

About the beginning of laſt month, Scutari, the fineſt and largeſt ſuburb of Conſtantinople, was almoſt entirely deſtroyed by a violent conflagration, which conſumed upwards of 3000 buildings.

A letter from an officer in the Orion, of 74 guns, dated September 1, has been received here this morning; by this letter we learn, that the Orion had been at Gibraltar to water, where they lay ten days; when they came away an attack on the town was daily expected from the Spaniards, who ſeemed to be making formidable preparations for that purpoſe. Flags of truce are continually paſſing between the commanders at Cadiz and lord St. Vincent, and a report was prevalent in the fleet, that the guillotine had raiſed its direful head in ſundry places of Spain.

October 3

The Dutch papers to the 25th ult. ſtate that an offenſive and defenſive alliance has been concluded between the Batavian republic and the court of Madrid, on which they engage to act in concert during the preſent war:—the king of Spain, as a proof of his ſincerity, has promiſed to indemnify the Dutch merchants for the detention of their ſhips in the years 1779, 1780, and in 1781.

Though in none of the papers produced by the Triumvirs in order to ſubſtantiate the charge of a conſpiracy, the leaſt mention is made either of Carnot or Barthelemy, yet it is eaſily conceived, how extremely important it was for the Triumvirate to get rid of theſe two directors. Both, and eſpecially Carnot, could not but be intimately acquainted with the ſecret of the actual conſpiracy of the Triumvirs againſt the legiſlative body, and of the meaſures planned for the deſtruction of the new third. In order to blot out every trace of the traiterous ſcheme, nothing could be more convenient than to murder one and to tranſport the other to a diſtant country, in the paſſage to which he may perhaps find his death, by ſome means or other, in the manner of Carrier's drownings to Nantes.

In reſpect to the fact of Carnot's aſſaſſination, whether by the hands of Barras, or of two myrmidons whom the Triumvirate had placed in the gallery of the Luxembourgh to do the deed, as he paſſed from the council chamber of the Directory, after refuſing to give his aſſent to the plan of the late revolution, there is no doubt of the murder, nor of the perſons who gave the order for it—the truth will come out. Carnot's brother is alſo ſuppoſed to have been aſſaſſinated.

The French Journals mention ſeveral alarming movements in the interior of the republic. Inſurrections are apprehended in Britanny; ſerious troubles have taken place in Quercy; commotions have broken out in Saintonge, aſſaſſinations continue to be perpetrated at Marſeilles, and there prevails a general reſtleſſneſs and perturbation at Lyons;—the adminiſtrative bodies are diſplaced in ſeveral departments—ſome for not having diſplayed ſufficient activity in the revolution of the 4th September, and others for having dared to proteſt againſt the arbitrary conduct of the executive government on the occaſion;—the ſpirit of deſertion has ſpread itſelf among the troops of the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, and conſiderable numbers of them have fled into the interior;—the Directory, however, continues to receive addreſſes of congratulation from the adminiſtrations of different departments.

Yeſterday at noon a cabinet council was held at lord Grenville's office, relative to the late negotiation at Liſle. We have reaſons to believe that the manifeſto about to be addreſſed to the foreign courts, was finally digeſted and approved.

Yeſterday evening a French flag of truce arrived at Dover from Calais, having on board a courier of the name of Declue, charged with diſpatches from the Executive Directory to our government, with which he reached town between one and two o'clock this morning. Nothing has yet tranſpired relative to the nature of their contents.

It is probable that the declaration propoſed to be iſſued by our court has been delayed, under the expectation of receiving the above diſpatches from France.

This morning we received the Paris Journals down to the 30th ult. of which the following are the principal contents.

The moſt remarkable information in the French papers, is the appearance of a counter revolution in Poland, about to commence under the auſpices of Buonaparte:—to that effect he has written to count Potocki, formerly ambaſſador at Conſtantinople from Poland:—

the French general earneſtly ſolicits the ſpeedy aſſemblage of the marſhals and chiefs of the diet of 1791, at Milan: the exiled Poles, driven from their country on account of the laſt inſurrection in Poland, and who have lately reſided in Paris, have left the latter place, by invitation, for Italy.

The king of Pruſſia is ſtated to be on his death-bed. Prince Adolphus is to be married to the princeſs Louiſa of Pruſſia, a widow.

Some diſputes have ariſen between the Ligurian republic and the grand duke of Tuſcany, on account of ſome encroachments complained of by the former: troops have advanced on both ſides to maintain their reſpective pretenſions.

The French fleet, conſiſting of 12 ſail of the line, and ſeven frigates, has put to ſea four days ſince. We are on the eve of great events.

By a liſt made up to the 1ſt of Auguſt laſt, from the 1ſt of January preceding, it appears that 119 privateers, mounting 860 guns, have been taken by his majeſty's cruiſers.

Lieutenant Dent arrived at the admiralty yeſterday evening with diſpatches from earl St. Vincent, whoſe fleet remained off the harbour of Cadiz when the lieutenant left it.

The commiſſioners from America are arrived at Paris, though it is not expected that their miſſion will prevent an open rupture between the two countries.

October 4.

The French miniſter, M. Declue, who arrived yeſterday morning at the houſe of Mr. Canning with diſpatches for lord Malmeſbury, we find came expreſs from Udina, the ſeat of the negotiation between the French republic and the emperor to Paris. He continued there but 12 hours, when he was diſpatched to Liſle, from which place he proceeded to England. On his arrival at the houſe of Mr. Canning, a ſpecial meſſenger was ſent for lord Malmeſbury, who arrived in town about noon, and the French courier delivered his packet into his own hands. Lord Malmeſbury prudently recommended the Frenchman to reſide in the houſe of one of the meſſengers of ſtate until his anſwer ſhould be prepared for him, which he ſaid would be very ſoon. What the nature of the diſpatch is we leave to our political readers to divine; it is only certain, that, be it what it may, it produced no ſenſation on the funds. They roſe in the morning indeed to 49 five-eights, but they ſuddenly fell back to 49, and finally cloſed at 49 one-fourth, a three eight. Thoſe perſons who draw concluſions, as to the nature of unexplained reports, from the impreſſion they made on the ſtocks, can form no judgment therefore from the appearances of yeſterday.

It is ſaid indeed that the diſpatch has no reference to the late negotiation at Liſle;—and a ſuppoſition has been formed which is not improbable. It is, that lord Malmeſbury was in correſpondence with either a Britiſh agent at Udina, or with the Imperial commiſſioners, as we know that he was in the habit of ſending and receiving couriers directly from Liſle to Vienna and elſewhere—and it is probable that this diſpatch forwarded to him from Italy in the idea of his being ſtill in France, and which the Directory ſent after him to England. We mention this as a probable conjecture; and it is likely that by this means miniſters have received an account of the preciſe ſtate of the important negotiation at Liſle.

The lateſt advices from admiral Duncan's fleet off the Texel, give the following information. By a Daniſh ſhip which left the Texel yeſterday (Sept. 26,) we have obtained information, that in conſequence of ſome ſerious miſunderſtanding between the Dutch and French, the Dutch ſailors had refuſed to go to ſea, when the admiral made the ſignal to weigh; upon which, moſt of the officers had their baggage ſent on ſhore; and very ſoon after they followed it themſelves: their tranſports have been removed from the outward to the inner road, and the troops are diſembarked.

October 6.

M. Declue, the French courier, accompanied by Mr. Shaw, the king's meſſenger, ſet out yeſterday evening for France, with the anſwer of the Britiſh cabinet to diſpatches received from the Executive Directory on Tueſday morning laſt. Nothing has yet officially tranſpired relative to the nature of this reply, but the reports in the miniſterial circles are in ſome degree favourable to the wiſhes of the friends of peace.

A council of all the cabinet miniſters was held yeſterday morning at lord Grenville's office, when the anſwer to the diſpatches from the French Directory was fully determined upon.

October 7.

Paris journals up to the 4th inſt. were received in town yeſterday morning, and we have ſelected from them the moſt intereſting extracts. The moſt important intelligence they contain is an order of the Executive Directory, dated the 11th of September, which fully confirms the opinions we have ſo frequently delivered of the unreaſonable and exorbitant pretenſions of our ambitious rival. Nothing ſhort of a complete reſtitution of all the poſſeſſions taken by England from France and her allies during the courſe of the war, will now ſatisfy the avidity of the French faction—and theſe conceſſions they call upon us to eſtabliſh as the baſis of the negotiation. On lord Malmeſbury's refuſal to accede to this propoſition, he was ordered to leave France in 24 hours, and return to his court in order to obtain the requiſite powers to treat on the grounds alluded to. Hence the ſudden rupture of the negotiation, and unleſs the French Directory from cooler conſiderations be induced to relax the rigour of this principle, there are but feint hopes left that the negotiation will ſoon be renewed with any effect. To ſuch humiliating conditions the pride of England can never bow; we have therefore only to prepare with ſpirit and with vigour, to meet an alternative which our earneſt endeavours for a peace have been unable to avert.

The proſcribed deputies, among whom are Barthelemy and Pichegru, ſailed from Rochefort on the 23d ult. The fate of Carnot is ſtill uncertain; ſome ſay he has eſcaped into Switzerland with Boiſſy d'Anglais, Paſtoret, and ſeveral other deputies; by others he is ſaid to be in England.

The two Hamburg mails which were received, one yeſterday morning, and the other laſt night: their contents are very unimportant, and contain ſcarcely any thing but confuſed and unauthenticated accounts of the negotiation at Udina, and which now ſeem to wear the aſpect rather of war than of peace.

Letters from Udina of the 10th ult. ſtate, a conference took place the preceding day, between the Auſtrian and French plenipotentiaries, and that the French troops had orders to ſend back to Ferrara their ſick, all their women and children: the whole army was to be ready to march on the 23d ult.

From Milan and Genoa we learn, that an attempt has been made to overturn the new Ligurian republic; but the patriots, aſſiſted by the French, ſoon ſucceeded in cruſhing the inſurrection.

The lateſt letters from Vienna, which reached Hamburg on the 28th ult. inform us, that general Maerſeldt was arrived from Udina, not with the treaty of peace, but with the ultimatum of the French Directory.

The Hamburg mail which became due on Wedneſday, arrived yeſterday evening; it brings intelligence of the moſt gloomy nature from Vienna, Udina, and other parts of Italy, from which it may be inferred, that the war will be proſecuted by the emperor with increaſed fury. [Sun.]

BOSTON, *November* 28.

A Conflagration.

During the elapſe of a very conſiderable time, Boſton has not experienced thoſe calamities from the fiery element, which it has too often witneſſed, and to which, from its conſtruction, it appears devoted. The felicity produced by the long ſuſpenſion of theſe diſtreſſing accidents, is ſuperſeded by the moſt poignant grief, by the event of yeſterday morning.

Fifteen minutes before two o'clock, the building occupied by Mrs. Broaders and Mrs. Weſtern, was obſerved in a flame. So completely had the fire attained the maſtery when diſcovered, that it was with extreme difficulty the tenants of the building eſcaped with their lives. The alarm was firſt given by a perſon in the ſtreet, when the blaze was pouring out of the windows, and two people juſt ruſhing from the doors. The always alert inhabitants were ſoon ſummoned to the ſcene which required their exertions; but notwithſtanding the moſt ſpirited labour directed by the niceſt judgment, the voracious flames made more greedy by the high wind which prevailed, conſumed the building occupied by Mrs. Broaders and Weſtern, and the houſes improved by Mr. Haggar, Mr. Evans, Mrs. Moncrief, Mr. Jarret, and Mr. Farmer; when the courſe of the conflagration was ſtopped. The houſe of Mr. Hoffman, on the windward ſide of the fire, was much injured.

Mrs. Broaders had a well furniſhed houſe, with accommodations for a large number of boarders, and a handſome ſtock of ſeamen's cloathing, which were moſtly conſumed.

Mrs. Weſtern loſt all her furniture, and moſt of the articles in a ſmall huckſter's ſhop.

Mr. Haggar, the owner of the places tenanted by himſelf, Meſſrs. Farmer, Evans, Montcrief and Jarret, have been the principal ſufferers in this melancholy occurrence. The eſtate might be valued at 3000l. purchaſed with the earnings of induſtry, and the ſavings of œconomy.

Mr. Farmer preſerved moſt of the ſtock of a large grocery ſtore, but owing to the hurry of removal has to regret the loſs of 100l. worth of property. He deſires his moſt grateful thanks may be tendered to the numerous friends who aſſiſted him. The reſt of the perſons mentioned experienced loſs in the removal of their property, as did alſo the occupiers of houſes and ſtores to which the flames did not extend.

FROM FRANCE.

On Sunday arrived at Plymouth, captain Spooner, in 46 days from Bourdeaux. Several of our obliging friends favoured us with Paris papers to October 3, received by this captain.

The proſpect of the renewal of hoſtilities between France and Germany is undiminiſhed. Every preparation on each ſide is perſevered in. The laſt official news from the army of Italy was to the 23d of September, at which period the emperor had not acceded to the laſt propoſitions made by the Directory; but the Paris papers ſay, the Directors were forming a new ultimatum, which they intended to ſubmit to the emperor, as their laſt overtures for a pacification.

The Cis-Rhinian republic is organizing.

It is ſtated, that the Britiſh have aſked to ſend a new plenipotentiary to Liſle.

Nothing new is mentioned of the conſpiracy. The moſt rigorous meaſures were perſevered in to prevent the denounced party from gaining an aſcendency again. It was propoſed in the legiſlative body that all paſſports anterior to that date, October 1, ſhould be annulled.

It ſeems that Carnot, Boiſſy d'Anglas, Portalis, Paſtoret, Dumolard, Duplantier, Imbert Colombes, and ſome others, condemned to tranſportation, had been ſo fortunate as to eſcape, and had reached Switzerland.

The American conſul at Dunkirk, inculpated, as is ſaid, by ſome papers found at Calais, has been arreſted by order of the Directory.

The interior of France was conſiderably agitated in parts remote from the government. Rebellion exiſted, and aſſaſſinations were frequent.

Extract of a letter from Paris, October 4.

"Two of our commiſſioners have arrived at Paris, we hope they may be able to re-eſtabliſh the good underſtanding that once exiſted between the two countries, and ſet our political and commercial relations upon the footing they ought to ſtand. Certainly it is of importance to both that amity ſhould be reſtored to them."

Captain Spooner ſays, little information is to be obtained at Bourdeaux, as freedom of diſcourſe is dangerous; and on account of the frequent deſtruction of the poſt-riders, papers are not regularly received from Paris.

NEW-YORK, *December* 4.

The following intereſting though melancholy circumſtance is lately given as a fact in the London Oracle.

By letters from Mill-ſtreet, in the county of Derry, received yeſterday, the following particulars have reached town:—

Mr. O—ze, a reſpectable gentleman in the neighbourhood, received an anonymous letter that his only daughter carried on an intrigue with the ſon of an eminent lawyer, then in the country.

The father liſtened to the tale—the innocent levities of his child he conſtrued into an unbecoming forwardneſs—he conceived her guilty—and the fondneſs of the father was overcaſt with gloom and grief. Diſtruſt took place of confidence, and he meditated a deep revenge againſt the man whom he looked upon as the deſpoiler of a child's honour.

Penſive, gloomy, and diſtruſtful, every effort of the daughter to cheer her fond parent only ſerved to rivet thoſe opinions which he too haſtily formed. The daughter apprehended a derangement of his mental faculties, and watched all his motions with evident marks of fear and trembling. Thus were the pious aſſiduities of the child imputed to a conſciouſneſs of her own guilt.

About a fortnight ago, the fatal evening arrived when death drops the curtain on the ſhocking cataſtrophe.

The father repaired to a copſe adjoining his own garden, where he ſurpriſed the youthful lovers in amourous dalliance. Rage had ſtopped the power of utterance—he was about to preſent the fatal piſtol at the fond pair.

Juſt at the inſtant his purpoſe was ſhaken by a piercing ſhriek.

It was the ſhriek of the daughther who had watched her father, whom ſhe feared had long reſolved upon ſuicide.

She ſeized his arm—the parties made their eſcape.

The offending female, it appeared, was her own waiting woman, who dreſſed herſelf in her miſtreſs's cloaths to meet her lover.

The truth ruſhed on the father's mind, he had debaſed his darling child by ſuſpicion. He was in the act of committing murder—reflection ſtept not between him and death—he clapt the piſtol to his own head and expired in the daughter's arms.

The young lady has fallen a victim to melancholy, and the return of her ſenſes is hopeleſs.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 4.

There is now exhibiting at New-York an American dwarf, named Calvin Philips, who was born in Bridge-water, Maſſachuſetts. He is ſeven years of age, though he is only twenty-ſix inches high, and weighs only twelve pounds! It is ſaid he is well proportioned and active. Perſons beholding this wonder of Nature, are apt to imagine that *Swift* muſt have had him in viſion, when he deſcribed the intrepid general of the armies of Lilleput.

The Laſt Night.

At the Ball-Room,

This Evening, Thursday, Dec. 14, 1797,

Meſſrs. Chalmers & Williamson will preſent the Ladies and Gentlemen of Annapolis, with a new ſpecies of Entertainment, called,

THE TABLET:

Or, Juſt in Time.

Conſisting of Readings, Recitations, and Songs.

Particulars in the Bills of this Day.

☞ *Price of Admiſſion One Dollar.—Tickets to be had at Mr. Wharfe's Bar.—No money will be received at the door.*

*** *In conſequence of a large and reſpectable party (by particular deſire) the performance will begin at half paſt five o'clock preciſely.*

Particular attention will be paid to keep the room warm.

For SALE,

A FEW families of NEGROES, conſiſting of two women and four children, all boys, two fit for ſervice, one ditto, four ditto, one girl, three boys, two fit for ſervice, one ditto, two ditto, both boys; one man, his wife and child, as likely negroes as any in America, they have all had the ſmall-pox except a few ſmall ones.

GEORGE SMITH.

Calvert county, Lyon's creek, Dec. 2, 1797.

By virtue of a decree of the court of Chancery the ſubſcribes will SELL, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tueſday the 30th day of January, 1798, at 12 o'clock, A. M. on the premiſes,

A TRACT of LAND, called CHELSEA, lying in Prince-George's county, the property of Mr. HUMPHREY BELT; this tract contains by eſtimation eight hundred acres, but will probably on a ſurvey be found to contain more. A plot of the land will be prepared, and it will, if neceſſary, be divided into two or more tenements. This land is ſituated in the foreſt of Prince-George's county, near the Brick Church; it is diſtant about ſeven miles from Queen-Anne, five from Upper-Marlborough, and eleven from the city of Waſhington; it lies nearly in a ſquare, is extremely level, and the ſoil is of the firſt quality, well adapted for the cultivation of tobacco, Indian corn, and ſmall grain; there is a conſiderable quantity of meadow ground, and a ſufficiency of timber; the improvements are valuable, conſiſting of a comfortable dwelling-houſe, with out houſes, and ſeveral tobacco-houſes, and other buildings, ſuitable for a plantation, and there are on one extremity of the land a ſmaller dwelling, with out houſes. A more particular deſcription is not deemed neceſſary, as thoſe who are inclined to purchaſe this valuable eſtate, or any part of it, will have an opportunity of viewing it before the ſale. The terms of ſale are as follow: The purchaſer or purchaſers of the whole or any part of the land ſhall pay down the purchaſe money at the time of the ſale, or immediately after the ratification thereof by the chancellor; and on the ratification of the ſale by the chancellor, and on the payment of the purchaſe money, the right, title, intereſt and eſtate of the ſaid Humphrey Belt, and of the mortgagees, will be conveyed as directed by the decree.

WILLIAM KILTY, Truſtee.

December 9, 1797.

St. John's College,

December 11, 1797.

WHEREAS it appears to the truſtees of the ſaid college that there are conſiderable arrearages on the books of the college, great part of which hath been long due from ſtudents who have quitted the ſame, this is therefore to inform the parent or guardian of ſuch ſtudent from whom any arrears is due, that they are earneſtly requeſted to make payment of their tuition accounts without delay, and unleſs the ſaid requeſt is complied with before the 10th day of February, the board will conſider themſelves under the diſagreeable neceſſity of enforcing ſuch payment.

By order of the board,

RICHARD OWEN, Collector.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Piſcataway.

MRS. ADDISON, care of Mr. Judſon Clagett, Mrs. Walter Addiſon, care of J. M. Clagett, Mr. John Boyd, care of Thos. Clagett, Mr. Thomas Brown Kittery, Piſcataway; Mrs. Martha Dent, Charles county; Mr. Edward Edelen, Mount Air, Piſcataway; Dennis M'Gruder, Eſq; Prince-George's county; John Heſſelius, Eſq; Oxen Hill, 2 letters; Mrs Heſſelius, care of J. M. Clagett, Mrs. Mary Heſſelius, at the reverend W. Addiſon's, Mr. Samuel Hamilton, near Piſcataway; Mr. Richard Lankam, Piſcataway, 2 letters; Notley Maddox, Eſq; P. G. county; Mr. Ignatius Manning, near Piſcataway; Mrs. Chloe Richards, near Piſcataway; Mr. Philip Stewart, Piſcataway; Mr. John Spalding, near Piſcataway; Mr. John Allen Taylor, to the care of John M'Clanon, Piſcataway; col. Joſeph Wilkerſon, Hunting-town; Mr. Elias Wheatly, near Benedict.

ISIDORE HARDEY, P. M.

October 1, 1797.

BY virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 8th day of January next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, at the ſubſcriber's, about thirteen miles from Annapolis, and two from Rawlings's tavern,

About twenty valuable

NEGROES,

CONSISTING of men, women and children; among the men there is a good rough carpenter, who is an excellent cooper; alſo a remarkable good cartman, and others who underſtand plantation buſineſs. They are ſober good negroes, and are ſold for no other reaſon than the want of money, and having more of them than are profitable. The terms will be CASH only.

At the ſame time and place will be ſold ſome ſtock all kinds.

w 5 JOHANNA PLUMMER.

Anne-Arundel county, November 13, 1797.

To be SOLD, agreeably to the laſt will and teſtament of captain ROBERT SANDERS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, on Friday the 22d day of December next, for CASH,

THE late dwelling PLANTATION of the ſaid deceaſed, containing about two hundred and twenty acres of land. Alſo will be ſold, on the ſame day, all the perſonal property of ſaid deceaſed, conſiſting of one negro woman and child, houſehold and kitchen furniture, horſes, hogs, cattle and ſheep, plantation utenſils, a quantity of Indian corn, rye, wheat, oats, corn fodder, ſtraw, &c. &c. &c.

DAVID STEUART, Executor.

The ſale to commence preciſely at 10 o'clock.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the above eſtate are once more deſired to make payment, and thoſe having claims to bring them in.

November 29, 1797.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, as a runaway, on November 4, an Iriſh girl, who ſays her name is MARY POWERS, ſhe is of ſhort ſtature, and chunky built, of light complexion, and ſhort buſhy hair, but commonly wears a braid; her cloathing is a ſtriped cotton gown and purple petticoat, cotton ſtockings, and ſtuff ſhoes, with gold ear-bobs, gold ring, and ſundry other things of that kind; ſhe ſays ſhe came into Baltimore in the brig Polly, captain Delano, and was ſold to a Mr. Reiſter Seabrooks, of M'Aliſter's-town, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, who ſold her to Mr. Alder Smith. Her maſter is deſired to come and take her away in two months from the above date, or ſhe will be ſold for her priſon fees and other expences, according to law.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

November 15, 1797.

In CHANCERY, November 23, 1797.

David M'Mechen, againſt Richard Curſon, and the repreſentatives of William M'Laughlin.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for recording a deed executed by the ſaid Richard Curſon and Willian M'Laughlin, as truſtees of William Hammond, on the nineteenth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three, for conveying unto the complainant all his the ſaid *William Hammond's half ſhare*, and dividend of the eſtate, real and perſonal, which he doth now or may hereafter inherit, in conſequence of the death of his nephew, Thomas Hughes Hammond, in Anne-Arundel county, and all thoſe tracts of land lying in Hampſhire county, Virginia, which were conveyed by James Kelſo and James Wilſon to ſaid Hammond, on the fourth day of October, ſeventeen hundred and eighty nine, and one tract of land in Accomack county, in Virginia, which was conveyed by a certain John Trakle to the ſaid William Hammond, about the twenty-ninth day of May, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-ſeven; the bill ſtates, that the ſaid William M'Laughlin, ſince the execution of the ſaid deed, hath departed this life, leaving no known heirs; it is there, upon, on motion of the complainant, adjudged and ordered, that he cauſe a copy of this order to be inſerted at leaſt once in each of three ſucceſſive weeks in the City Gazette before the laſt day of December next, that the ſaid Richard Curſon, and the heirs of the ſaid William M'Laughlin, if any ſuch there be, may have notice of the complainant's application to this court, and of the object of his bill, and may be warned to appear here, on or before the firſt Tueſday in May next, to ſhew cauſe wherefore a decree ſhould not paſs as prayed.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as runaways, two lads, one committed on the 21ſt of September, by the name of STEPHEN REDDIN, who ſays he was born free, and in Worceſter county, he is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and of a light yellow colour; his cloathing is a blue cloth ſhort upper jacket, under jacket and trouſers of the ſame, and has other cloathing with him, and has a ſcar on his knee, occaſioned by a burn. The other by the name of BEN, committed on the 2d of October, a negro lad about 18 or 19 years of age, did formerly belong to parſon MOSCROP, over South river, but ſays he was ſold to a Mr. JOHN MARTIN, tailor, in Baltimore-town, he is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; his cloathing is a nankeen coat, oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers. Their maſters are deſired to take them away in two months from their ſeveral dates, or they will be ſold for their priſon fees and other expences, agreeably to law.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

October 2, 1797.

RAN AWAY,

Two young Negro Men,

ONE named SCOGIN, aged 20 or 22 years, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, rather fleſhy, his complexion very black, his face full and round, his eyes very large; he is apt to laugh when ſpoken to, and ſhews large teeth, generally uſes his left hand, and wore away a full ſuit of ſmart black cloaths, the coat long and full; he went away the 3d day of September laſt.

The other named MARSHAM, a carpenter and ſawyer, about the ſame age and height with Scogin, but ſlim and of a lighter complexion; his cloathing is unknown; he went away about the 10th day of laſt September. Whoever brings the ſaid negroes to the ſubſcriber, at Weſt river, in Anne-Arundel county, or lodges them in gaol, ſo that he may get them, ſhall receive for each, if apprehended within twenty miles TEN DOLLARS, if further from home TWENTY DOLLARS, and reaſonable travelling expences.

RICHARD SPRIGG.

N. B. If the above negro men return directly of their own accord they ſhall be forgiven.

Weſt river, October 3, 1797.

THE PARISH of ALL HALLOWS, in Anne-Arundel county, being now vacant, the VESTRY will receive applications from any epiſcopal miniſter.

By order of the veſtry,

JOHN JACOBS, Regiſter.

November 15, 1797. 5 w

THE ſubſcriber hereby forewarns all perſons from hunting, with either dog or gun, on his land lying in Anne-Arundel county, on South river.

w 5 JASPER E. TILLY.

November 20, 1797.

To be SOLD, for READY MONEY, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premiſes, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on Saturday the 16th of December next,

THE leaſe of a LOT of GROUND, very pleaſantly ſituated near the Dock, in the city of Annapolis, late the property of JOHN ADAM BAYER, deceaſed; the leaſe is for ſevenety-five years, commencing the 29th of September, 1790, paying an annual ground rent of ſix pounds current money. On this lot is a tan-yard, all the vats almoſt new, a bark mill and mill houſe, a two ſtory brick dwelling houſe, 30 by 28 feet, a brick kitchen, and currier's ſhop, the whole in good order, and ready for the reception of the purchaſer; alſo a quantity of bark, and the implements of trade. The premiſes are ſold to diſcharge the debts of the deceaſed, and in the firſt inſtance a mortgage to Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Eſquire.

w 5 ALLEN QUYNN, Adminiſtrator.

November, 13, 1797.

MOSES MACCUBBIN,

Ladies and Gentlemens Hair-Dreſſer,

Church-ſtreet, oppoſite to Mr. Wharſe's Tavern,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of

The following Articles,

viz.

HAIR POWDER,

Marſhalle, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Common.

POMATUMS, SOFT and HARD.

Roſe, Franchiſpane, Marſhalle, Lemon, Bergamot, Lavender, Thyme and Orange.

An infallible pomatum that will nouriſh the hair, make it grow thick and long, and preſerve it to extreme old age.

SOAPS,

Patent Windſor, Violet, Jeſſamine, chymical, patent cakes, Liquid for ſhaving, and common.

Royal chymical patent ſoap, for rendering the arms and hands delicately white and ſoft, it prevents them from chopping or tanning, is one of the greateſt preſervers of natural bloom and beauty, and is far ſuperior to any kind of ſoap now in uſe,

Waſh Balls of the firſt quality.

ESSENCES,

Sweet-briar, Sanſpareille, Tuberoſe, Milliſleur, Bergamot, Lavender and Lemon.

WATERS,

Double diſtilled Lavender, Hungary, Sanſpareille, and Tuberoſe.

FOR THE TEETH,

Tooth-bruſhes, tooth-powder, tooth-picks, with elegant caſes of different kinds,

FOR THE HAIR.

Pinching, craping and curling irons, powder knives, hair ſciſſars, with handſome caſes, hair riband, powder bags, ſwandown, ſilk and thread puffs, powder-boxes, tortoiſe-ſhell, ivory, and horn combs, of all kinds, and a large quantity of the beſt RUSSIA BEAR'S GREASE, that will thicken the hair, and haſten the growth thereby, nouriſh it at the roots, and prevent it from turning grey.

Milk of Roſes of the beſt quality.

—LIKEWISE,—

The firſt quality razors; elaſtic and Jeſſe's ſtrops, warranted; lip-ſalve; ſmelling-bottles, with ſilver tops, and a variety of other kinds; ivory and common ſhaving bruſhes; the genuine court plaſter, and a variety of dreſſing-caſes, with utenſils complete; red morocco ſhaving caſes, containing the whole apparatus for ſhaving or dreſſing; falſe-tails and braids; patent ſhoe blacking; elegant yard meaſures, with a ſmelling-bottle at the end of them; a large quantity of ſmall phials, containing different kinds of perfumes; ſhaving boxes complete; ſhoe-ſtrings; elaſtic neck-bolſters; lockets and breaſt pins of different kinds, and Starch of the beſt quality.

M. MACCUBBIN,

Actuated by a due regard to the ſacred principles of gratitude, tenders his moſt grateful thanks for that liberal patronage which a generous and indulgent public have afforded him, and he flatters himſelf that while his mind is animated by a lively ſenſe of preceding favours, his future conduct will entitle him to the claim of univerſal approbation.

WE, the ſubſcribers, having ſuffered much injury from perſons of different claſſes croſſing over our fields on Patapſco with the pretence of hunting, theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from hunting within our ſaid incloſures, with either dog or gun; any perſon or perſons hunting therein after this notice ſhall be dealt with as the law directs in ſuch caſes.

P. HAMMOND,
R. HAMMOND,
HENRY H. DORSEY.

October 28, 1797. 6 w

TAKE notice, that I alſo forewarn all perſons hunting within my incloſures on the Head of Severn, and will give a reward of one guinea to any perſon that will inform me, and eſtabliſh the fact, on any perſon or perſons that may hunt therein without my permiſſion, after the above notice.

P. HAMMOND.

RIDGELY and EVANS,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
And Offer for Sale,

A general Assortment of Goods,

Suitable to the present Season,
Consisting of

SUPERFINE, second and coarse broad cloths,
Common and satin striped elastic ditto,
Fashionable cord, mixed, stamped, and plain casimers,
Double mill'd drabs,
Devonshire kersey,
Ladies and gentlemens superfine coatings,
Common mixt and striped ditto,
Superfine and common white, red, scarlet and yellow flannels,
Green baize, halfthicks, plains, and kerseys,
Blue, green and white Kendal cottons,
Fearnought,
Sailors ready made great coats, jackets and trousers,
Mill'd and yarn stockings and gloves,
Double rose and common stripe blankets,
Moreens, taboreens, and Jone's spinning,
Durants, calimancoes and fine black russels,
Bombazeens, alapeens and bombazets,
Wildbores, cloaking and common camblets,
Brown and black crapes,
Changeable poplins,
Princess and fancy stuffs,
Fustians, satinets and royal ribs,
Corduroy, velverets, hunters, and fancy cords and thicksets,
Marseilles, corded dimities, bed-ticks and checks,
A beautiful assortment of swandown, linnet cloths, mole-skin and tamboured casimer vest shapes,
7-8 and 4-4 Irish linens,
9-8 and 5-4 fine Irish and Russia sheetings,
Russia drab and ravens duck,
7-8 and 5-4 diaper,
7-4, 8-4, and 10-4 diaper table cloths,
Cambricks & long lawns,
Dowlass, brown roles, ticklenburgs and brown hempen linens,
An elegant assortment of tambour'd, striped, cross barred and plain jaconet and dress book muslin,
Muslin aprons, handkerchiefs and cravats,
Superfine 9-8 and 6-4 India jaconet and book muslins,
A very general assortment of fashionable light and dark chintzes and calicoes,
Stamped muslin & chintz shawls,
Ribands, edgings, tapes & ferrets,
Worsted bindings and galloons,
Threads assorted,
Shoe ditto, in hanks and balls,
Sewing, embroidering and tambour silks,
Pins and needles,
Ladies kid, Morocco and stuff slippers,
Lustrings, taffities, modes and sarcenet,
Ladies black, white and coloured satins,
Gentlemens black satin & silk florentines,
Silk velvets, assorted, in colours,
Girls, youths, and boys cotton & worsted stockings,
Ladies and gentlemens gauze, worsted, cotton and silk ditto,
Ladies paper, satin and beaver hats,
Mens, youths and boys fine and coarse ditto,
Leipers and rappee snuff,
Best sweet scent chewing tobacco,
A very general assortment of best quality pen and pocket knives,
Ladies and gentlemens Morocco pocket-books, with instruments,
Japanned waiters and tea trays,
Brass candlesticks and steel snuffers,
Shovels and tongs,
Hearth and sweeping brooms,
Iron tea kettles,
4d. 8d. 10d. 12d. & 20d. flat point nails,
Hob-nails, shoe-tacks, & awl blades,
Best battle and common gunpowder,
Patent and common shot,
Earthen, glass, and China ware,
Sein twine, &c.

ALSO GROCERIES,

Imperial, fresh hyson, hyson skin, souchong, and congo teas, coffee, loaf and brown sugar, and a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

All of which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash, or on the usual credit to their punctual customers. They return their sincere thanks to their friends, and the public in general, for past favours, and hope, by their strict attention, to merit a continuance of the same.

All those who are indebted to them by bond or note of considerable time standing, are requested to call and settle the same, and those who are in arrearages on open account of more than twelve months standing, are hereby required to close them by paying up the same, or giving bond or note, with approved security, if required. Those who do not comply with this request may expect that suits will commence against them to the next county court.

Annapolis, November 14, 1797.

SETH SWEETSER,

RETURNS his thanks to his customers and the public in general for past favours in the line of his business, and informs them that he still carries on the Boot and Shoe-making Business in all its branches, in the best manner. He has just received a large quantity of the best Boston bend soal-leather, which he will sell on reasonable terms, for cash, or green hides; he has also for sale, hide leather and calf skins, and all kinds of Shoe-maker's tools, shoe thread, resin, linseed, whale and tanner's oil, and sundry other articles too tedious too mention.

N. B. He has a valuable young Wench for sale, that is used to Kitchen work.

PROPOSALS
FOR PRINTING
A DIGEST
OF THE
LAWS of MARYLAND,

FROM THE YEAR 1785, TO THE PERIOD OF PUBLICATION:

Containing all the Laws from that to the present time, inclusive.

THE object which this intention contemplates, is to publish every Law, now in force, in periodical order, with marginal references and notes, to obviate obscurities created, the consequence of progressive subdivisions, which necessarily resulted, to answer the annual purposes of legislative convenience. The Laws within this space of time, include all our STATUTES, since HANSON'S COLLECTION, and many of them, of the first importance to the people.

The complaints which have been frequently made by the student, in toiling through the dreary course of many perplexing sessions, unavoidably clouded by enumerated additions, amendments and repeals, often produce to his inquiries both doubt and uncertainty. The MERCHANT and FARMER have also frequently evidenced a solicitude, that these Laws were comprised in a clearer view, to abate the difficulties that occur in perusal. Hence it becomes the duty of the citizen, during intervals of leisure from necessary avocations, to digest a plan to remedy the evil.

The multiplicity of Laws is one of the grievances attendant on free governments, for when a Law, which is the "rule of our civil conduct," is enacted at the will of a despot, or aristocratic body, it generally remains fixed, and without frequent alteration or addition. On the contrary, when a REPRESENTATIVE, or FREE GOVERNMENT, LIKE OUR OWN, act in a legislative capacity, from the very freedom and spirit of the organization, our codes are naturally swelled to a more bulky size; sometimes from the frequency of change in our representation, and sometimes from kindred causes. Though this is one of the consequent defects (for human perfection is unattainable) of free governments, yet when we consider the unparallelled privileges and blessings we enjoy, under our Constitutions and Laws, unknown to any nation in the civilized world, we should not be unmindful of our duty, unanimously to co-operate in the most earnest and zealous benedictions to Heaven, for such signal marks of divine favour.

This plan, more copiously displayed, will be presented to the next session of Assembly, for their approbation; because the author is of opinion, that it is not right to interfere with any acts of the constituted authorities, without their previous acquiescence. The glaring injuries that have grown out of such evil practices, have already been too manifest to require animadversion, and too severely felt by us a people, not to discourage repetition. The whole, it is trusted, will be found useful to the magistrate, the merchant, the farmer, and the mechanic. If it should prove so in event, the labours of the compiler will be abundantly rewarded.

CONDITIONS.

I. That this work will be printed and bound in one volume, and put to press as soon as the subscription is sufficiently enlarged to defray the expences of printing.

II. That the whole will be printed on good paper and good type.

III. That each subscriber, at the time of subscribing, shall pay *Five Dollars* in advance, for every copy subscribed for, (to enable the printer to go speedily through with the work) and the balance on delivery of the book.

IV. That the price will be as moderate as books of the same kind, containing the same quantity of matter, are sold for: it cannot be ascertained at present, with accuracy, what the expence of printing will be, and therefore no fixed price can yet be promulged.

V. That if any invisible accident should counteract this plan, so as to produce miscarriage, or to prevent it from being carried into execution; in such case, or cases, the money advanced, shall be returned to the respective persons subscribing.

☞ Subscriptions received by Messrs. James Rice, & Co. and George Hill, booksellers in Baltimore, and by Frederick Green, Annapolis.

CHARLES FARIS,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has received a few SPRING CLOCKS, and an assortment of gold, gilt, and silver warranted WATCHES, gold, gilt, and steel CHAINS, and a variety of JEWELLERY, and other articles in his line, which he will sell low for CASH.

N. B. The highest price given for old silver.

Annapolis, November 8, 1797.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

JOHN F. BEALL.

Charles county, October 18, 1797.

A Bargain Offered.

I will SELL, on moderate terms,

THAT valuable FARM on Kent Island, late occupied by Dr. JONATHAN ROBERTS. It is situated immediately opposite to the city of Annapolis, is healthy and commands a very extensive view of the Chesapeake. It contains about three hundred acres of land, and is in very high cultivation. The soil is well adapted to the production of wheat, corn and tobacco. The improvements consist of a good frame dwelling house, a large commodious brick quarter, two valuable tobacco houses, a very convenient cow house, two stables, a granary, carriage house, and every other necessary building that the accommodation of a family could possibly require. There is a very choice collection of every kind of fruit. The apple orchards have not yet reached maturity and now yield about thirty hogsheads of cider, and several hundred bushels of excellent winter apples. The former proprietor of this place being a man of considerable industry and taste has taken uncommon pains to procure not only valuable fruit, but every other tree that are calculated to beautify and adorn a farm. There are several acres covered with locust and black walnut trees, planted by him, and now in perfection. The houses are all in excellent repair, and the fences in good order. There is seeded for the benefit of the purchaser between seventy and eighty bushels of wheat. A small part of the purchase money must be paid on the delivery of the place, which will be on the first day of January next, and an extensive credit will be given for the residue. Bonds, with approved security, will be exacted from the purchaser, and an indisputable title will be given him by

tf JONATHAN R. WILMER.

November 7, 1797.

JAMES MATTISON,

HATTER,

In the house formerly occupied by ROBERT COUDEN, Esq;

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, and his customers in particular, that he has just received and will be constantly supplied with the best Canada beaver, raccoon and fox, and other materials of the best quality; he will be able to supply those who may honour him with their commands, with hats of a superior quality, on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

An active LAD, about 15 years of age, would be taken as an apprentice.

Annapolis, October 19, 1797.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's farm, about seven miles from Annapolis, on Wednesday, the 5th instant, two slaves, WILL and TOM; they are brothers. WILL, a streight, tall, well made fellow, upwards of six feet high, he is generally called black, but has rather a yellowish complexion, by trade a carpenter and cooper, and in general capable of the use of tools in almost any work; saws well at the whip saw, about thirty years of age, when he speaks quick he stammers a little in his speech. TOM, a stout well made fellow, a bright mulatto, twenty-four years of age, and about five feet nine or ten inches high; he is a complete hand at plantation work, and can handle tools pretty well. Their dress at home, upper jackets lined with flannel, and overalls of a drab colour, but they have a variety of other cloathing, and it is supposed they will not appear abroad in what they wear at home. Will writes pretty well, and if he and his brother are not furnished with passes from others, they will not be at a loss for them, but upon proper examination may be discovered to be forged. These people, it is imagined, are gone for Baltimore-town, as Tom has a wife living there, with Mr. Thomas Edwards. For taking up and securing the two fellows in the gaol of Baltimore-town, or any other gaol, so that I get them again, a reward of eighty dollars, and for either forty dollars.

THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 10, 1797.

ALL persons indebted for the MARYLAND GAZETTE, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. are once more earnestly requested to pay off their respective balances. Those whose accounts are more than twelve months standing, it is hoped, will pay particular attention to this request, as no apology will be necessary for compulsory measures should they refuse or neglect to comply with it.

FREDERICK GREEN.

NOTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will sit from nine o'clock every morning until three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,

JNO. F. HARRIS, Clk.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

by order,

S. MAYNARD, Clk.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.